

A Photographic History of the Smith Family
Volume 4, Album 4

Towns and other places
of

New Jersey



Volume 4 complements the 26 albums, in three volumes, of
A Photographic History of the Smith Family.

This album contains a seemingly random collection of pictures, mostly of locations but some of objects, acquired over decades of research with each one connected to the family in some way.

They are organized alphabetically by location.

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A Photographic History

of the

Smith Family

Volume 1:

Anna Marie Kutarnia & Joseph John Smith		
Album 1	The road to Trenton	1886 – 1927
Album 2	Pre-war years in Trenton	1927 – 1939
Album 3	Trenton Central High School Yearbook	1931 – 1942
Album 4	Weddings	1937 – 1948
Album 5	Serving the country	1941 – 1945
Album 6	Trenton	1940 – 1959
Album 7	Christmas Greetings	1941 – 1960
Album 8	Moving on from Trenton	1960 – 1989
Album 9	Smith Cousins Reunion	July 1987
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Album 11	The next generation	1990 – 2019
Album 12	Colorized black and white photographs	1909 – 1960
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Volume 2:

Albert Jean Matelena & Valentine William Smith		
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Dorothy Ruth Southard & Albert Joseph Matelena		
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Volume 4: **Towns, buildings, and places in the United States**

Album 1 New Jersey Churches
Album 2 New Jersey Cemeteries & Grave Markers
Album 3 New Jersey Schools
Album 4 [**New Jersey Places**](#)

Tentative

Album 5 *New York Churches*
Album 6 *New York Cemeteries & Headstones*
Album 7 *New York Schools*
Album 8 *New York Neighborhoods*
Album 9 *tba*
Album 10 *Pennsylvania Churches, Cemeteries, Headstones, and Schools*



↑
Cassville ↓

Clarksburg - Rising Sun Tavern



Collier's Mills –
Success Lake, site of
saw mill



**CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP
HERITAGE
1964**

Recklesstown Historic District

SR 05/08/75 NR 08/19/75



What is now the unincorporated village of Chesterfield was known as Recklesstown in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its name derived not from the behavior of its inhabitants, but from one of its founders, Joseph Reckless. The name was changed in 1888, when the then Congressman for the district, himself a resident of the village, thought it an object of ridicule.

Located at the intersection of three important early roadways, Recklesstown, like many other rural villages, developed to serve the industrial, commercial, and social needs of the agrarian area

surrounding it. In addition to the roads, the waterpower of Black's Creek south of the village was an important impetus to the development of Recklesstown. In 1701 Joseph Scattergood, in partnership with Henry Beck, began to operate a mill on the tributary of Black's Creek that forms the southern boundary of the historic district. Joseph Reckless purchased this mill in 1712. Although it probably originated as a grist mill, it also shaped timber; in a 1753 survey the run of water on which it stood was identified as "Joseph Reckless Saw Mill Stream". In 1749 Reckless bought an interest in another mill. Located southeast of the town, where the Sykesville Road crosses Black's Creek, it had been operated by members of the Chapman family since before 1737.

Another landmark in most 18th century towns was the tavern. Recklesstown's tavern still stands on the northeast corner of the main intersection that defines the center of the village. Conflicting sources give the date of the central portion of this rambling building as either 1710 or 1748. It remains in the use for which it was constructed.

Recklesstown Historic District

By 1834, Recklesstown contained not only the tavern and mills, but a store and 10 to 12 dwellings. By 1849, construction of the Baptist Church added another component to the core functions of a rural village. By 1876, Recklesstown also boasted a general store, a carriage manufacturer, a tailor, and a blacksmith. With the development of heavy industry in the late 19th century and of the automobile in the early 20th, most of these industrial and commercial uses became obsolete. The sole survivor is the tavern.

Although their function has changed to residential, a few of the buildings that once housed shops remain, as do the houses of those who operated them.

Of Recklesstown's 49 buildings, two-thirds date from the 18th and 19th centuries. Most are relatively simple vernacular buildings, 2 1/2-stories high, with gable roofs. In contrast to the surrounding farms, where the houses are often of brick, most of those in Recklesstown are covered with clapboards. They form a typical central New Jersey village setting, with houses set close to one another and to the road.

A few buildings exhibit more high-style characteristics. The Baptist Church, on Crosswicks-Chesterfield Road north of its intersection with Jacobstown-Chesterfield Road, is a Greek Revival temple-form building. A simple rectangle in plan, it features a deep porch formed by a pair of Doric columns placed between projecting walls. Further to the north is the Bullock Mansion. Its owner was Congressman Anthony Bullock, who was responsible for changing the name of the village from Recklesstown to Chesterfield. Built around 1876, this imposing mansion is set well back from the road in the midst of a treed lawn. Three stories high, it is distinguished by a central tower and a 13 bay arcaded porch. Interior features include marble mantels and gilded plaster ceilings.

Crosswicks Historic District SR 10/23/75 NR 05/03/76

The unincorporated village of Crosswicks lies in the northern tip of Burlington County along the southern bank of Crosswicks Creek. Ellisdale Road, which runs through Crosswicks from southeast to west following the course of an Indian trail, is appropriately called Main Street in the center of town, and is lined almost solidly with buildings. Two other roads entering Crosswicks from the south, Front Street paralleling Main Street, and two cross streets complete the village.



The center of the town is dominated by a common, on which stand the brick Friends Meeting House, the third on the site, erected in 1773, and the Friends School House of 1784. The Crosswicks Oak, an enormous and ancient white oak long stood in the common's southwest corner. It came down in a storm in the 1970s.

Crosswicks Historic District

This ground was the site of considerable activity during the Revolutionary War. In December 1776, after Washington's successful Christmas night raid on Trenton, General John Cadwalader moved 2,100 New Jersey troops to North Crosswicks, in what is now Mercer County on the north side of the creek. This contingent took part in the second Battle of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton. Military activity in 1778 was even more focused on Crosswicks. A large detachment of British troops passed through Crosswicks on June 23 during their retreat from Philadelphia to New York. At the creek, a small American rear guard engaged in one or two skirmishes with the British troops before falling back.

This incident occurred approximately a century after the first settlers founded Crosswicks, arriving in the late 1670s and early 1680s. A Meeting House was erected by the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in 1691. Chesterfield grew as a community filling the religious and commercial needs of the inhabitants of the surrounding farmland. In the 18th century it was also a transportation center, serving travelers between Philadelphia and New York, or Bordentown and Perth Amboy. To accommodate these travelers a number of inns flourished, at least three of which survive. Two have been converted to dwellings; the third, on Main Street just north of Front Street, is still a tavern.

When newer forms of transportation, such as railroads and canals, bypassed Crosswicks, the village became something of a backwater. As a result, of the slightly over 100 buildings in the village, all but a handful predate 1900. The great majority were built before the Civil War.

Crosswicks Historic District

Because of Quaker conservatism, most of the buildings are similar in form. The scale is domestic, whether the building was originally a dwelling, a tavern, or a store. Most are 2 1/2-stories high, 3 or 5 bays wide, and sided in clapboard. Their dates can only be surmised from their exteriors by their detailing - a Greek Revival entrance, Italianate brackets, or, perhaps, a jigsaw porch. Even these may be deceptive, since such elements were often added to earlier buildings. This consistency of form gives Crosswicks a strong sense of cohesiveness. The village is woven of one fabric, to which a few bright or glittering threads add spice.

A few buildings stand out because they were constructed for other than domestic functions. These include not only the Crosswicks Friends Meeting House and its school, but also the Orthodox Meeting House of 1855 and the Methodist Church of 1884. Two buildings erected as shops remain in retail use. At the south end of the village is a structure that has housed some form of industrial production since it was constructed as Brick's Mincemeat Factory around 1874.

Despite the pressures of suburban growth in the areas surrounding it, Crosswicks remains an island in time, a well-preserved rural village reflecting its late 17th, 18th, and 19th century past.

**Holloway Farms Agricultural Preserve
Chesterfield-Georgetown Road
SR 03/27/81**

It is little wonder that Burlington County's wealth in the 18th and early 19th centuries was based on the bounty of its farms. Especially in the northern part of the county, the gently rolling land produced bumper crops of wheat and other grains. Burlington's wheat and corn went to feed the West Indies, first through the county's own port at Burlington City and later through Philadelphia.



The Holloway Farms Agricultural Preserve exemplifies these prosperous farms. Now composed of two separate farmsteads, it was formed by various subdivisions and consolidations of land. Nevertheless, it fundamentally remained in the possession of one family and in agricultural use from the late 17th century to the mid-20th century. The area on the State Register represents the 200 acres preserved for agricultural use out of a much larger tract slated for development.

Located just south of the village of Chesterfield (Recklesstown) the land is bordered on the north by Black's Creek, on the west and south by a tributary of the creek, and on the east by Chesterfield-Georgetown Road, although several newer houses along the road are excluded from the boundaries.

The more southerly of the farmsteads is known as the Joseph/Robert Holloway/Jobes Farm. The house on the property is believed to have been constructed during the ownership of Robert Holloway, 1812-1852, although it may incorporate an older 3-room dwelling. Also on the property are several late 19th century farm buildings, as well as some dating to the early 20th century.

The second component of the preserve is the James Holloway/Glock Farm. This property descended through the family of Samuel Holloway, who is thought to have built the western section of its main house in the 18th century. The eastern section dates from the early 19th century. Nearby are three barns and other farm buildings arranged around a courtyard. During the 18th and 19th centuries, farmers in Burlington cultivated various grains, and also raised some livestock. In the 20th century, many adapted to changing market conditions by specializing. This shift from general farming, in this case to dairying, is represented by the installation of milking stalls in the barns, and the construction of such outbuildings as a milk cooler and large concrete silo.

Holloway Farms Agricultural Preserve

**William and Susannah Newbold House (The Locusts)
Herman Black and Sykesville Road SR 02/01/80 NR 09/29/80**

"The Locusts" is not only an outstanding example of Burlington County Georgian architecture, but also a remarkable example of the taste of one family over a span of 250 years. The house has remained in the ownership of descendants of the Newbolds since Thomas Newbold built its first section around 1740.



Although the main block of the brick house now appears to be a typical 5-bay Georgian design, it was actually constructed in two sections in the 18th century. The earlier house is contained within the eastern 2 bays of the main block. Its plan consisted of two rooms on the first floor and, probably, two on the second. The north room is dominated by the enormous corner cooking fireplace, 9 feet wide, almost 5 feet high, and over 3 feet in depth.

William and Susannah Newbold House (The Locusts)

In the third quarter of the 18th century, descendants of Thomas Newbold added 3 bays to the west of the original house. The west gable proudly displays their identity and the date in glazed brick headers WSN (for William and Susannah Newbold), 1768. The addition consisted of a stair hall, slightly off center, and two parlors with back to back corner fireplaces. This section of the house has fine robust 18th-century paneling, door surrounds and chair rails. Some "modernization" in the late 18th or early 19th century resulted in the addition of Federal mantels here and in the south parlor of the older section.

In 1907, a Colonial Revival porch was added across the front of the main block, replacing a pent roof; the pent roof was retained across the west gable and back of the house. In 1908, three pedimented dormers were added to the roof, and a 2-bay Colonial Revival wing was constructed to the east, housing a dining room and new kitchen.

The building's most famous occupant was Charles Newbold, who in 1797 invented an iron plow that was praised by Thomas Jefferson.

James Holloway/Charles B. Holloway Farm Complex

Newbold Lane SR 03/27/81 NR 07/08/82



This farmstead is north of Black's Creek and west of Chesterfield-Georgetown Road. Although listed separately, it is a complement to, and historically intertwined with, the Holloway Farms Agricultural Preserve. Both sites were, in 1760, part of a large tract owned by James Holloway, acquired partly by inheritance and partly by purchase. At James Holloway's death this

parcel north of Black's Creek was willed to his eldest son Benjamin (b 1745). At Benjamin's death in 1792, the land north of the creek passed to his youngest brother James.

This second James, born around 1750, did not marry until 1803 and died in 1821. Because of the Federal-style characteristics of the interior woodwork, including the use of reeding, the National Register assigned a date of 1803 to 1821 to the house. The massing of the building and some of its components, however, suggest an earlier date. The relationship of roof to wall and the mass of the chimneys also suggest a pre-Revolutionary date. It is possible that the house was built by Benjamin Holloway, who did not die until the age of 47, and that James Holloway refurbished the interior on the occasion of his marriage.

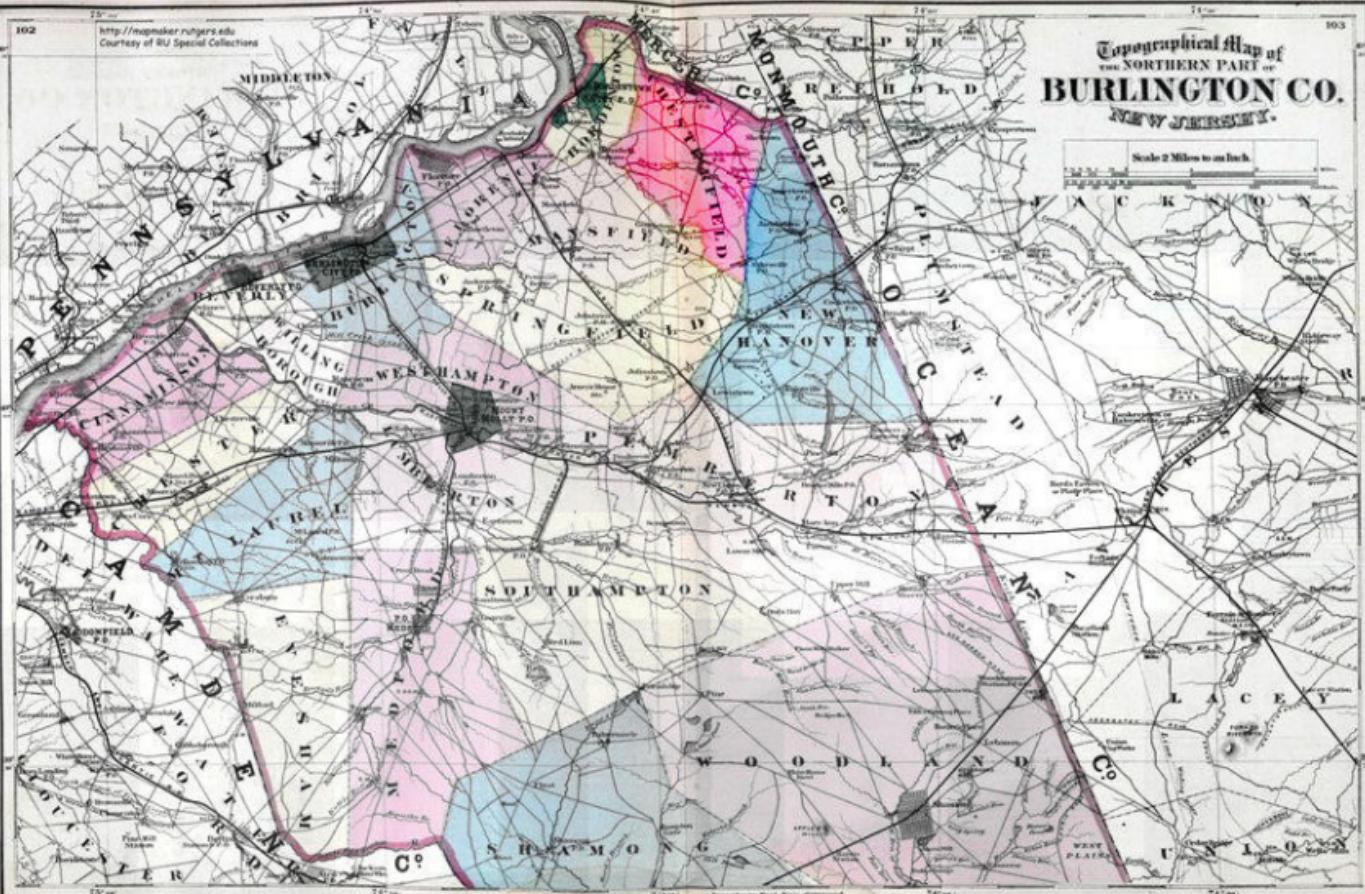
James Holloway/Charles B. Holloway Farm Complex

The house originally faced south towards Black's Creek and has a 5-bay facade on that side. On the north facing side, towards Newbold Lane, the arrangement is in 3 bays. Details of the exterior are now masked by stucco, applied about 1920.

After James Holloway's death, the property descended to his son and grandson, both of whom served as Burlington County Freeholders. Sold to cousins in 1898, the farm remained in possession of members of the family until 1937.

Topographical Map of
the NORTHERN PART of
BURLINGTON CO.,
NEW JERSEY.

Scale 2 Miles to an Inch.



Chesterfield Township is a Township in Burlington County, New Jersey, United States. As of the United States 2000 Census, the township population was 5,955.

Chesterfield was originally formed on November 6, 1688. It was reformed by Royal Charter on January 10, 1713, and was incorporated as one of New Jersey's initial 104 townships by an Act of the New Jersey Legislature on February 21, 1798. Portions of the township were taken to form New Hanover Township (December 2, 1723) and Bordentown borough (December 9, 1825).^[3]

Chesterfield Township comprises three distinct communities: Chesterfield, Crosswicks and Sykesville. The area was first settled in 1677, when a group primarily consisting of Quakers settled in the area of Crosswicks, the oldest of the Chesterfield's three "villages".^[4]

<http://www.co.burlington.nj.us/info/history/township/chesterfieldtownship.htm>

North Hanover Township is a Township in Burlington County, New Jersey, United States. As of the United States 2000 Census, the township population was 7,347.

North Hanover Township was incorporated as a township by an Act of the New Jersey Legislature on April 12, 1905, from portions of New Hanover Township. Portions of the township were taken on March 4, 1918, to form Wrightstown.^[3]

New Hanover Township was originally formed by Royal Charter on December 2, 1723, from portions of Chesterfield Township and Springfield Township. New Hanover was incorporated as one of New Jersey's initial 104 townships by an Act of the New Jersey Legislature on February 21, 1798. Portions of the township were taken to form Pemberton borough (December 15, 1826), Pemberton Township (March 10, 1846), North Hanover Township (April 12, 1905) and Wrightstown (March 4, 1918).^[3]



Farmhouse of Mary Southard, Jacobstown-Chesterfield Road, Chesterfield Township, NJ, circa 1913

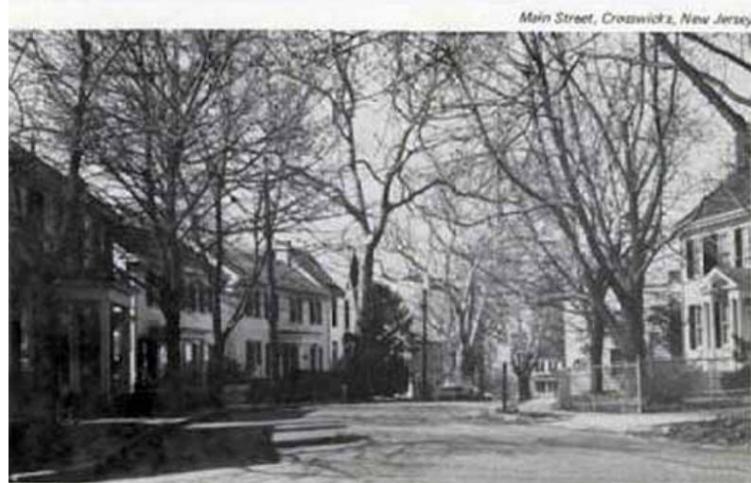


Farmhouse of Mary Southard, Jacobstown-Chesterfield Road, Chesterfield Township, NJ, circa 1913



Cookstown Tavern

Main Street, Crosswicks



Hamilton Township

Ground Broken For 50 Cottages

First Group of 400 Residences for 'DeCou Village'

Off South Broad Street, on the old DeCou farm will be located "DeCou Village," a modern planned community of about 400 moderate priced houses. An attractive entrance will lead into a number of winding streets having a park like appearance.

Ground has been broken and it is expected that the first group of 50 homes will be ready for occupancy about March 15.

A wide selection of designs will prevent a sameness of appearance in the houses, which will be of the cottage type, containing from four to six room and built under FHA specifications and inspection by the DeCou Village Corporation.



The Perlee-Solon Co., real estate brokers, selling agents for the development, announce reservations have been made by a number of prospective owners desiring particular locations.

Considerable historic interest attaches to the DeCou farm. It was once a favorite camping ground for Indians. John S. Cook, who resides in the vicinity, has a large collection of Indian weapons and tools which were found on the farm. Built in 1797, the DeCou mansion is still standing. It is an outstanding example of Colonial architecture.

DeCou Village

684 Independence ♦

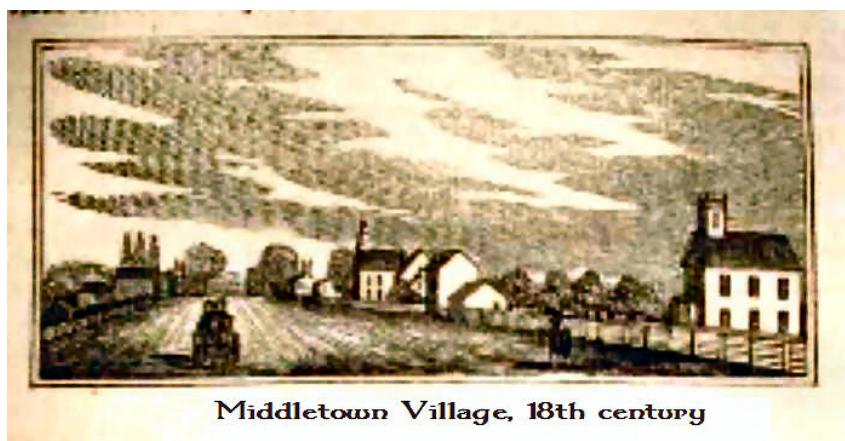
JANUARY
18,
1942
"TIMES"

Imlaystown



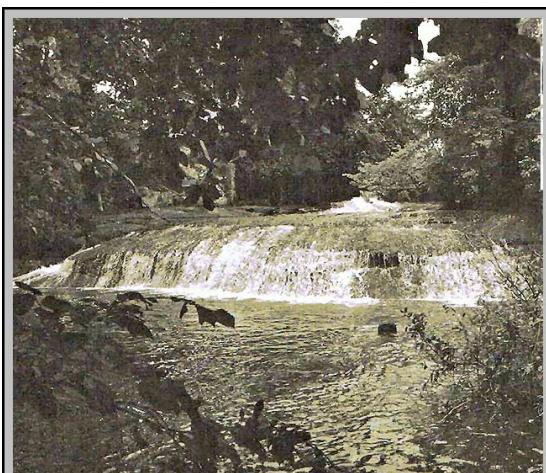
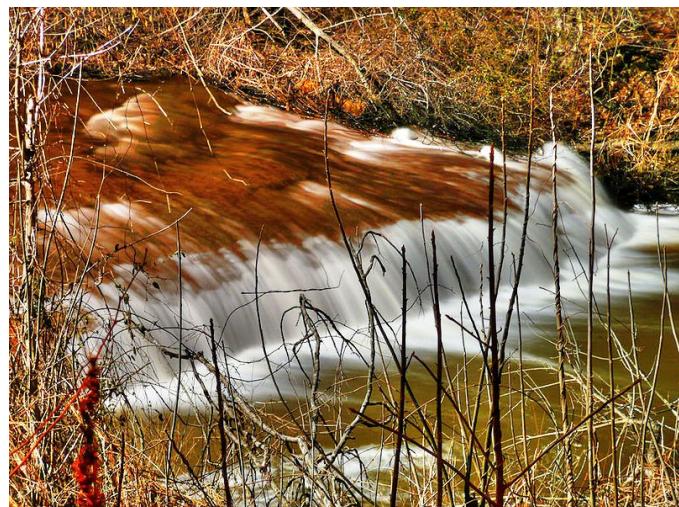
Jacobstown

Middletown, 1844



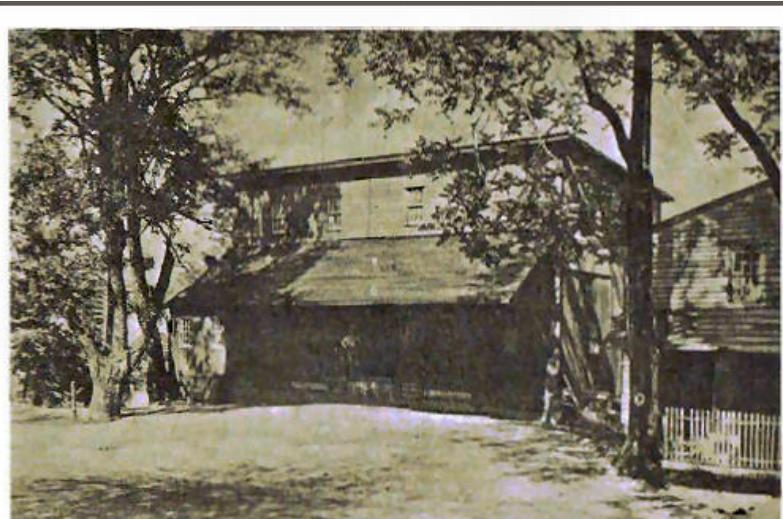
Middletown Village, 18th century

Tinton Falls



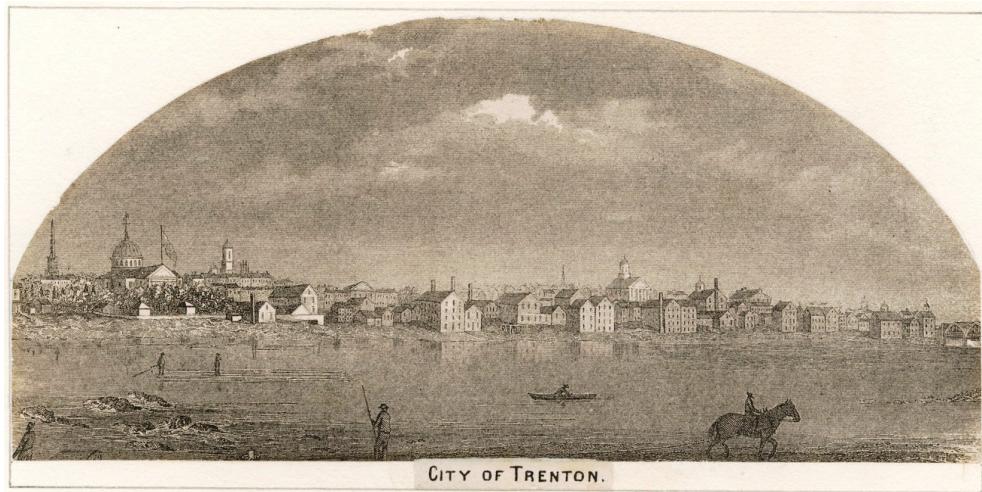
Tinton Falls

Believed to be the mill of James Grover

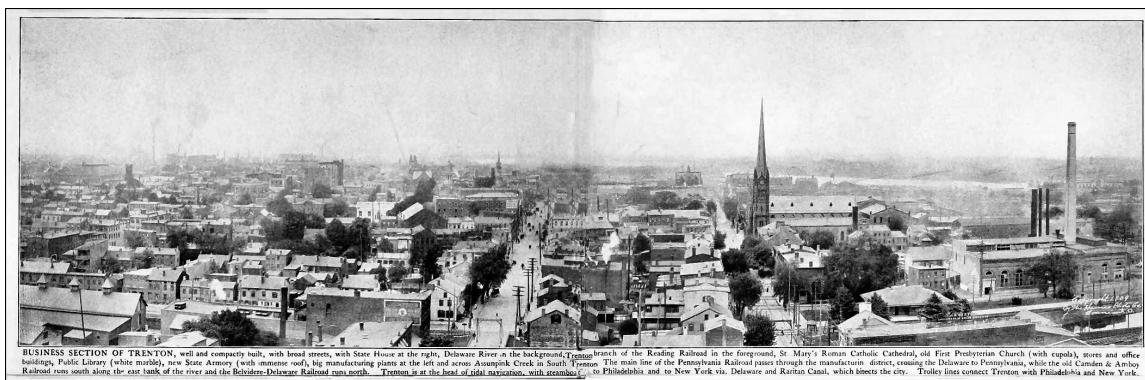
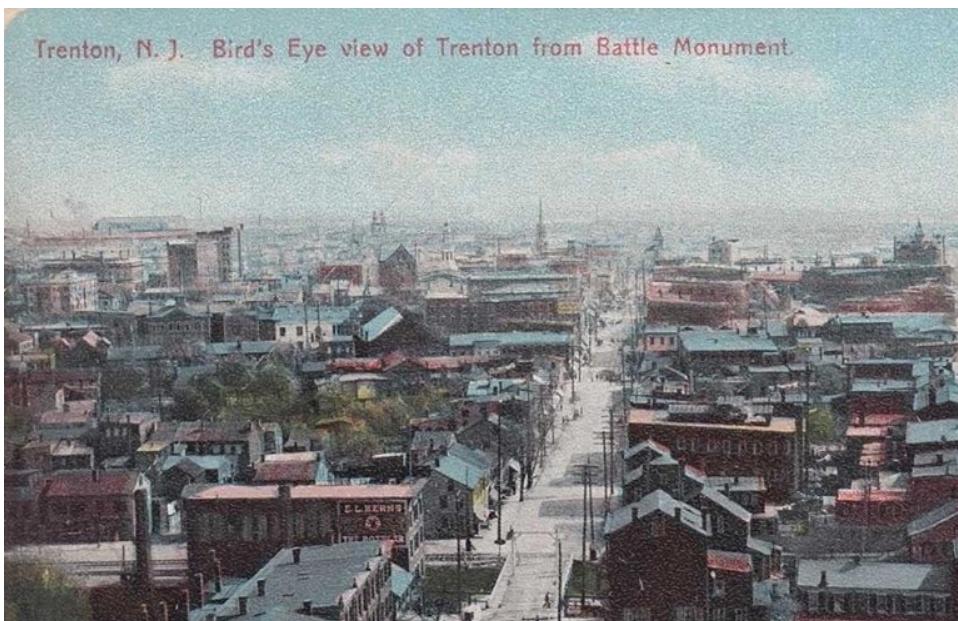


The Old Mill at Tinton Falls

Trenton

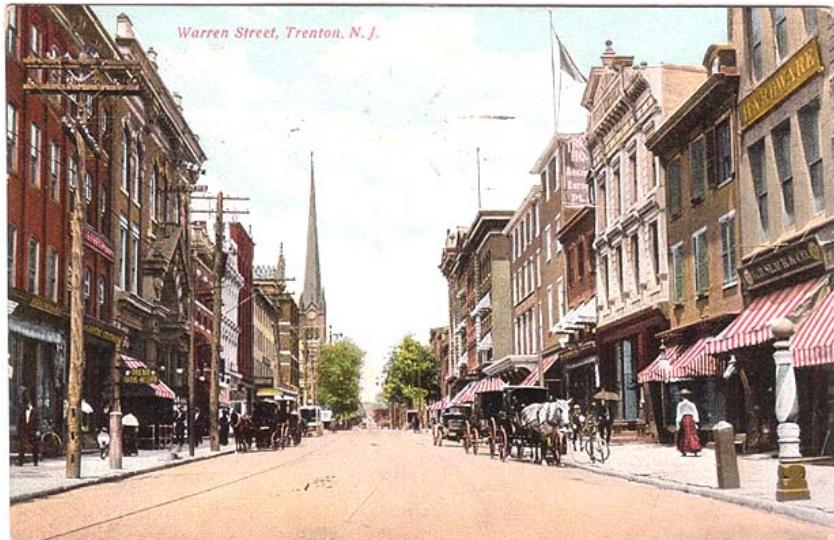


Trenton, N. J. Bird's Eye view of Trenton from Battle Monument.



BUSINESS SECTION OF TRENTON, well and compactly built, with broad streets, with State House at the right, Delaware River in the background, Trenton branch of the Reading Railroad in the foreground, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral, old First Presbyterian Church (with cupola), stores and office buildings, Public Library (white marble), new State Armory (with immense roof), big manufacturing plants at the left and across Assunpink Creek in South Trenton. The main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the manufacturing district, crossing the Delaware to Pennsylvania, while the old Camden & Amboy Railroad runs south along the east bank of the river and the Belvidere-Delaware Railroad runs north. Trenton is at the head of inland navigation, with canals connecting Philadelphia and New York via Delaware and Raritan Canals, which meets the city. Trolley lines connect Trenton with Philadelphia and New York.





Broad Street Bridge



Sokol Club
697 Centre Street

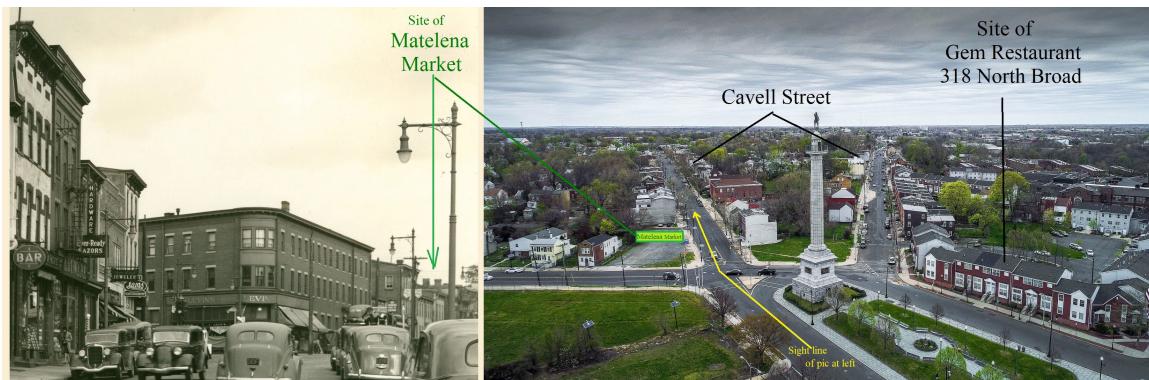


1932: No. Warren Street at Tucker. Reading Railroad Station in the left foreground.

1941: same shot on No. Warren Street



Philadelphia and Reading Passenger Station, Trenton, N.J.



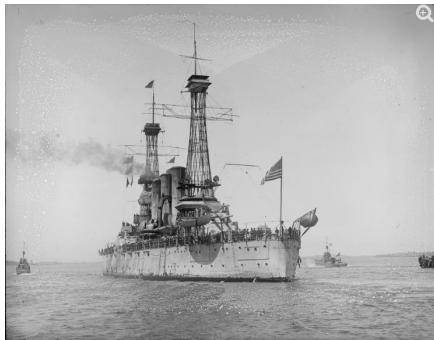
1941: Princeton Avenue north of Pennington (*to left*) from Battle Monument; the market building burned down in the 1950s (*Ace Records*).

Wrightsville - Merino Hill

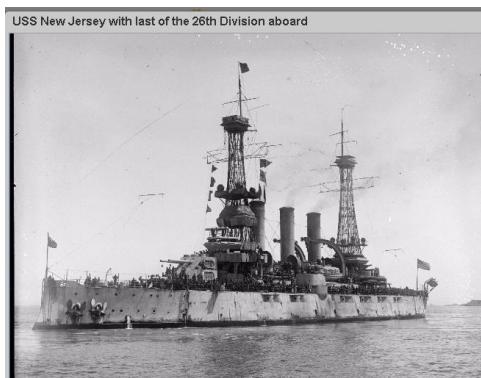


Predecessor to the *Iowa*-class battleship/museum anchored on the Delaware at Camden.
USS *New Jersey*, 1906 (Virginia-class battleship)

The successor to the same.

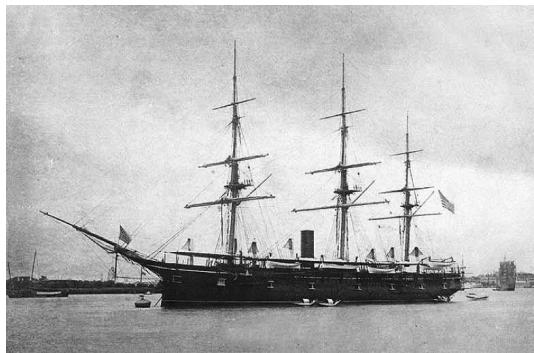


USS *New Jersey*, SSN-796, 2022
([nuclear](#)-powered Virginia-class attack submarine)



The crest honors the Jersey Devil, Washington crossing the Delaware and the eponymous battleship

Trenton sails the High Seas aboats the
screw frigate USS Trenton (1877)



In 1971 aboard the USS *Trenton*, LPD-14
(Austin-class amphibious transport dock)



Photo # NH 85565-KN USS Trenton off Villefranche, 1878. Painting by DeSimone



In 1924 USS *Trenton*, C-11
(Omaha-class light cruiser)



And since 2015, the USNS *Trenton*, T-EPF-5
(Spearhead-class expeditionary fast transport)

